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-11-

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

- 1. A medical electrical lead, comprising:
- a distal end portion of the lead capable of insertion into the coronary sinus of a patient; and
 - a distribution device attached to the distal end portion of the lead adapted for dissipation of a material into the coronary sinus and into a cardiac vein.
- 10 2. A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the material is a vasodilating agent.
 - A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the lead is an over-the-3. wire lead.
 - 4. A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said lead comprises an elongated flexible body.
- 5. A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 4, wherein the elongated flexible 20 body comprises a flexible tube.
 - A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 4, wherein the elongated flexible 6. body comprises a tube constructed with material selected from the group consisting of polyurethane and silicone.
 - 7. A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 4, wherein said lead is tapered along a longitudinal axis of the elongated flexible body.
- A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the lead comprises a 8. 30 core of electrically conductive material surrounded by a layer of insulative material.
 - 9. A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the lead comprises an electrode coupled to its distal end.

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-12-

10. A medical electrical lead, as set forth in claim 1, wherein the lead comprises an expandable helical coil coupled to its distal end.

- 5 11. An apparatus, comprising:
 - a lead having a first electrode positioned adjacent a distal end portion thereof; and means for dispersing at least one vasodilating agent adjacent the distal end portion.
 - 12. A medical catheter device, comprising:
- a flexible tubular body having a distal end and a proximal end;
 - a first lumen disposed within the flexible tubular body capable of transporting an electrical lead through the first lumen and out the distal end of the flexible tubular body; and
 - means of dispersing a vasodilating agent adjacent the distal end of the flexible tubular body.
 - 13. The medical catheter device of claim 12, wherein the means of dissipating a vasodilating agent further comprises a distribution device attached near the distal end of the tubular body.
 - 14. The medical catheter device of claim 13, wherein the distribution device attached near the distal end of the tubular body comprises a chemically modified material.
- 15. The medical catheter device of claim 13, wherein the distribution device attached near the distal end of the tubular body comprises a sponge-like saturated material.
 - 16. The medical catheter device of claim 13, wherein the catheter device further comprises a second lumen for transporting the vasodilating agent from the proximal end to the distal end of the tubular body.

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- 17. A medical catheter device, comprising:
- a flexible tubular body having a distal end and a proximal end;
- a first lumen disposed within the flexible tubular body capable of transporting an electrical lead through the first lumen and out the distal end of the flexible tubular body; and
- a distribution device capable of emitting a vasodilating agent adjacent the distal end of the flexible tubular body.
- The medical catheter device of claim 17, wherein the catheter device further 18. comprises a second lumen for transporting the vasodilating agent from the proximal end to the 10 distal end of the tubular body.
 - A method for positioning a medical electrical lead in a cardiac vein, comprising: 19. inserting a lead within a portion of a patient's body; dispersing at least one vasodilating agent to dilate at least one vessel; and inserting the lead into a dilated vessel.
 - The method of claim 19, wherein the at least one vessel comprises a cardiac vein. 20.
- 20 The method of claim 20, further comprising anchoring the lead within the cardiac 21. vein.
 - The method of claim 20, wherein the lead is inserted within the dilated cardiac 22. vein to a location adjacent to a left ventricular portion of a heart.
 - A method of positioning a medical electrical lead, comprising: 23. providing a lead having an electrode coupled adjacent a distal end portion thereof; inserting the distal end portion of the lead into a cardiac vein of a patient; and dispersing at least one vasodilating agent adjacent the distal end of the lead, wherein the vasodilating agent dilates the cardiac vein and enables the insertion of the lead into a more distal location within the cardiac vein.

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	24.	The method of claim 23, further comprising anchoring the lead within the cardiac
vein.		

-14-

- 25. The method of claim 23, further comprising: inserting a guide wire within a cardiac vein prior to inserting the lead into the cardiac vein.
- 26. The method of claim 23, wherein the lead is an over-the-wire lead that is guided into the cardiac vein by a guide wire.
 - 27. A method of inserting an electrical lead into a cardiac vein, comprising: providing a catheter device having a first axial lumen and a distal end; inserting the catheter device into a patient's coronary sinus; dispersing a vasodilating agent into the coronary sinus and at least one cardiac vein, thereby dilating a cardiac vein; and inserting an electrical lead into the dilated cardiac vein.
 - The method of claim 27, further comprising: 28. inserting the electrical lead through the first lumen of the catheter device; fixing the location of the electrical lead within the cardiac vein; and removing the catheter device from the patient while leaving the electrical lead implanted within the cardiac vein.
- 29. The method of claim 27, further comprising: injecting the vasodilating agent through a second axial lumen within the catheter device 25 and dispensing the vasodilating agent at the distal end of the catheter device.







30. A method of therapeutic treatment of the left ventricle portion of a heart, comprising:

contacting a vasodilating agent with at least one cardiac vein, thereby dilating at least one cardiac vein; and

inserting an electrical lead within a dilated cardiac vein, whereby the electrical lead is positioned within the cardiac vein adjacent the left ventricle of the heart.

-15-

The method of claim 30, further comprising: 31. connecting the electrical lead to an implantable medical device.

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